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information that can help the user decide where to commit resources based on factors such as benefit and risk. In another example, when managers meet and want to focus on key implementation issues, they can opt to switch to viewing “status” factors and can view goals or projects by status (e.g., on track or in need of attention) (see Fig. 18), which stage each is in (see Fig. 21), risks or who is responsible. Without the Agile Manager, each view would likely require a special study or report; the Agile Manager makes these different views available at a moment’s notice. In addition, managers who want to explore any goal or project in more detail can click on the goal or project of interest and get more information. Similarly, managers who see something missing while reviewing the overall hierarchy can select “new goal” from the menu and enter a new goal or project (see Fig. 21)

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In at least some embodiments, an especially important view managers ~~45~~ can use to manage the hierarchy is a view in which the goals and projects are sorted by domain. This view can be produced for any of a number of levels, e.g., for the entire hierarchy (see Fig. 16) or for a selected goal in isolation (~~see Fig. 22~~)(see Fig. 24). A purpose of this view is to allow managers to understand quickly what initiatives are underway or will affect an aspect of the business. For instance, if a questions arises regarding what is being done about market trends, managers can click on any topic on the domain structure (e.g. customer relations) (see fig. 23) and see immediately what initiatives are underway related to this topic (see Fig. 24). Users can also execute searches by name or word in the title of a goal or project (see Fig. 25), and can put Alerts in place (see Fig. 26) that will flag changes that occur in goals or projects previously indicated as being of particular interest (see Fig. 28)

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- **Score:** (~~note shown~~)(not shown) the score field relates to a unique calculation of the cumulative value of each goal and initiative based on weighting techniques appropriate to the user (e.g., alignment with corporate values, brand, payback,

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competitive position, management attitudes). Both the rank and score fields are provided to help users prioritize goals and initiatives in the portfolio.

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- **Delegate button:** this button allows the user to designate or re-designate the individual who is the owner of the goal or initiative by going to the **Delegate Screen** ~~(see Fig. 34)~~ (see Fig. 34A) and searching through names of candidates to whom responsibility can be delegated.

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- **View Menu:** the menu at the top of the **Goal Hierarchy** screen ~~(see Fig. 3)~~ (see Fig. 22) give the user access to hierarchical views that facilitate decision making related to creating the hierarchy itself, reviewing status, or flagging changes particularly interesting to the user. A description of each of the buttons is set forth in the following sections:
 - **Select Domain:** When this is selected the domain structure screen is presented (s ~~(see Fig. 3)~~ (see Fig. 23)).

Please amend the Figures as follows:

In FIG. 19, please change the priority of "Expand business with most profitable customers" from "45" to --5--.

In FIG. 22, please replace the value "5w" in the "Due" column of the goal "Deepen relationships with high net worth clients with the value --6w--.

A letter to the Chief Draftsman with replacement sheets that includes the above changes and that remedies the defects pointed out in the form PTO-948 is being filed with this response.